

In the Abstract

ABSTRACT

[0038] A brake booster has a control valve that controls the communication of a first fluid between a first chamber and a second chamber to define a first mode of operation and interrupts communication of the first fluid to the second chamber and later connects the second chamber with a second fluid to create a pressure differential to define a second mode of operation. The control valve is placed in the second mode by a first force applied to a first input member to effect a first brake application or by a second force under the control of an ECU to effect a second brake application. A switch provides the ECU with a first signal confirming the development of the second brake application, however, any force applied to the first input member immediately deactivates the switch and returns the development of a brake application to the first input member.